

1. A patient takes repeated doses of a nasal decongestant, and its effect decreases dramatically within a short period. Which term best describes this?

- A. Tolerance
- B. Hypersensitivity
- C. Tachyphylaxis
- D. Drug resistance

****2.** A smoker requires a higher dose of a drug because smoking induces the enzyme responsible for its metabolism. Which pharmacological process is most directly affected?

- A. Receptor affinity
- B. Drug clearance
- C. Maximal efficacy
- D. Receptor sensitivity only

3. A patient is prescribed diazepam for anxiety but begins taking higher doses than prescribed without consulting their physician, increasing their risk of adverse effects. This behavior is best described as:

- A. Drug tolerance
- B. Drug idiosyncrasy
- C. Drug hypersensitivity
- D. Drug misuse

4. A patient develops urticaria and wheezing after receiving a small dose of penicillin due to an immune-mediated reaction. Which term best describes this response?

- A. Dose-dependent toxicity
- B. Pharmacokinetic interaction
- C. Hypersensitivity
- D. Tolerance

5. A patient receives a massive paracetamol overdose and develops liver injury. Which term best describes the harmful response?

- A. Therapeutic effect
- B. Drug toxicity
- C. Tachyphylaxis
- D. Pharmacogenomics

6. Two patients receive the same dose of a drug. One has a genetic variant that causes much slower metabolism and develops adverse effects. Which field most directly studies this single-gene variation in drug response?

- A. Pharmacovigilance
- B. Pharmacogenetics
- C. Pharmacoepidemiology
- D. Pharmacy

7. A patient is given salbutamol to relieve wheezing and difficulty breathing caused by asthma. After taking the medication, the patient's airways dilate and their breathing improves. This intended response is best described as:

- A. Side effect
- B. Adverse effect
- C. Toxic effect
- D. Therapeutic effect

8. A natural antibiotic is chemically modified in the laboratory to improve its properties. Which category best describes the resulting drug?

- A. Fully synthetic
- B. Semisynthetic
- C. Mineral-derived
- D. A recombinant DNA protein

9. Which of the following is considered a common cause of drug toxicity?

- A. Taking a drug at its recommended dose

- B. Taking a drug with no pharmacological activity
- C. Drug accumulation due to impaired elimination
- D. Administering a drug by the correct route

10. A patient taking an opioid for several weeks finds that the same dose provides less pain relief than before. A higher dose is needed to achieve the original effect. What has developed?

- A. Idiosyncrasy
- B. Tolerance
- C. Tachyphylaxis
- D. Hypersensitivity

11. A patient is prescribed morphine to relieve severe pain following surgery. After taking the medication, the patient develops constipation, which is a known secondary effect of the drug. This is best classified as:

- A. Therapeutic effect
- B. Toxic effect
- C. Side effect
- D. Idiosyncratic reaction

12. A patient is prescribed oxycodone to relieve severe pain following surgery. Over time, the patient begins taking the drug for its pleasurable effects rather than for pain relief and continues using it despite harmful consequences. This behavior is best described as:

- A. Drug tolerance
- B. Drug toxicity
- C. Drug abuse
- D. Drug hypersensitivity

13. A patient taking warfarin to prevent blood clots is prescribed ibuprofen for pain relief. The combination increases the patient's risk of gastrointestinal bleeding compared with taking warfarin alone. This is an example of:

- A. Therapeutic effect
- B. Adverse effect

C. Drug–drug interaction

D. Drug tolerance

14. A researcher monitors reports of unexpected adverse reactions to a newly marketed medicine to identify rare safety problems. Which discipline is this?

A. Pharmacodynamics

B. Pharmacovigilance

C. Pharmacotherapeutics

D. Pharmacogenomics

15. A patient takes ibuprofen to relieve a headache. After taking the medication, the patient develops gastrointestinal bleeding, a potentially serious harmful reaction associated with the drug. This is best classified as:

A. Therapeutic effect

B. Side effect

C. Adverse effect

D. Drug tolerance

1 C

2 B (enzyme induced → drug is metabolized faster therefore cleared/eliminated faster)

3 D

4 C

5 B

6 B

7 D

8 B

9 C

10 B

11 C

12 C (drug misuse & abuse are similar, questions shouldn't be vague)

13 C

14 B

15 C (side effect: predictable VS adverse effect: more serious, not expected or common)